Amendments to the specification:

On page 1, please amend the first paragraph as follows:

The present invention relates to a heat sink with a main body for accommodating at least one electronic structural element, and with a spring element for pressing the structural element against the main body, whereby the spring element is held on the main body by a connecting means~~, according to the definition of the species of Claim 1~~.

On page 1, line 19, please amend the heading as follows:

~~Advantages~~ Summary of the Invention

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 1-2 as follows:

In contrast to the related art, the heat sink according to the invention ~~having the features named in Claim 1~~ has the advantage that it is easier and more economical to manufacture. This is due to the fact that, given the configuration of the connecting means as a push-on connection having a projection on the main body, a main body shape is created that can be easily manufactured using an extrusion method (e.g., by joining). This is also due to the fact that, by configuring a mounting opening for the projection on the spring element, the opening edge of which bears, at least in sections, against the lateral surface of the projection under preload resulting from the intrinsic elasticity of the spring element and/or the projection, a spring element having a simple

configuration can be provided. In terms of the push-on connection, an essential inventive idea is to utilize a property coming from the material of the spring element and/or the projection, namely the intrinsic elasticity, to produce the preload. Costly configurations of the spring element for producing a holding force on the projection can be avoided.

On page 2, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 5-6 as follows:

According to one embodiment of the present invention ~~Claim 2~~, configuration of the spring element is provided that is particularly simple and economical to manufacture.

On page 2, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 8-9 as follows:

According to one embodiment of the present invention ~~Claim 3~~, the advantage that the structural element is acted upon at a defined point in a reproducible manner is created.

On page 2, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 11-28 as follows:

According to a further development ~~according to Claim 4~~, a heat sink is created, the spring element—for applying the preload, and in the state in which it acts on the structural element—of which has an elastic deflection located between the mounting opening and the contact point for the structural element. The state of acting upon the structural element is brought about by the mounting

opening being pushed onto the projection and, in fact, to the point at which the elastic deflection in the spring element forms and is so great that the structural element is held on the main body by the bending force produced by the deflection. The spring element, which is configured as a leaf spring, functions quasi as a "bendable bar" along its longitudinal side, whereby the mounting opening is the fixing point of the "bendable bar". The bending force resulting from the elastic deflection of the spring element is now used not only to hold the structural element on the main body, but also to apply the preload. In terms of the application, "preload" is understood to be the force that, in the pushed-on state, acts on the projection and the mounting opening, i.e., on the push-on connection, and holds this connection together via the oblique position of the spring element resulting from the deflection and the associated pressing of the opening edge against the lateral surface of the projection.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 2-3 as follows:

According to a further embodiment ~~Claim 5~~, it is provided that the diameter of the mounting opening is greater than the associated diameter of the projection. As a result, in the pushed-on state, depending on how much greater is the diameter of the mounting opening, an oblique position or at least the tendency toward an oblique position of the mounting opening and/or the opening edge acts on the projection. As a result of the oblique position, at least two contact points of the opening edge with the lateral surface of the projection are formed, i.e., an upper contact point and a lower contact point, as viewed in the longitudinal

direction of the projection. In the pushed-on state, the opening edge is brought to bear against the projection via the contact points, and this holds the push-on connection together. A holding effect in the push-on connection is therefore brought about by the larger diameter of the mounting opening.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 3-4 as follows:

According to a further embodiment ~~Claim 6~~, a heat sink is created, with which the preload is generated using a different principle. For this principle, the mounting opening has a diameter that, before the spring element is installed, is smaller than or equal in size on at least one point on the circumference of the mounting opening (referred to hereinbelow as the "mounting opening circumference") to the diameter of the projection at a point on the circumference of the projection (referred to hereinbelow as the "projection circumference") associated with this point. In the installed, i.e., pushed-on, state, the mounting opening and the projection now form a compression joint, that is, the opening edge is held via the interference fit against the lateral surface of the projection. In the case of this principle, the preload therefore results from a tension force that comes from the interference fit. It can also happen, however, that the preload results from the tension force and the bending force produced by the elastic deflection. The effects of both principles therefore overlap.

On page 4, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 4-12 as follows:

According to another embodiment ~~Claim 7~~, it is provided that the edge region of the mounting opening is provided with indentations to form spring tabs. The spring tabs provide the advantage that the mounting opening—as a result of the pushing-on motion—can be spread further apart, so that a greater lower deviation of the diameter of the mounting opening in the pre-installed state can be created. Since, as a result of the pushing-on motion, the spring tabs are bent radially outwardly against the direction of insertion, the advantage is also created that the push-on connection is prevented from coming loose, i.e., there is a safeguard against it slipping back off.

On page 4, line 27, please amend the heading as follows:

Brief Description of the Drawings ~~Drawing~~

On page 5, line 23, please amend the heading as follows:

Detailed Description of the Preferred ~~Exemplary~~ Embodiments

On page 9, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 6-14 as follows:

Mounting opening 14, which has a circular cross section in this exemplary embodiment, has a plurality of indentations 32 for forming spring tabs 31 in edge region 28. As shown in the exemplary embodiment according to Figures 4 and 5, diameter 16 of mounting opening 14 is smaller than the diameter of circular cylindrical peg 7 ~~33~~ before spring element 3 is installed. As a result of the push-on motion, spring tabs 31 are bent radially outwardly, opposite the push-on direction in accordance with arrow 18, so that a self-arresting push-on connection

is created as a result, i.e., the push-on connection is "blocked" from coming loose on its own, due to the deformed spring tabs.

On page 9, please amend the paragraph contained in lines 16-20 as follows:

With this exemplary embodiment, it is also possible, of course, that, depending on the configuration, the push-on connection functions not only in a non-positive manner, but also in a form-locked manner, e.g., by spring tabs 31 digging into circular cylindrical peg 7 ~~33~~, with the formation of notches, therefore plastically deforming said circular cylindrical peg in the digging-in region.